

POL'SHIN, D.Ye.; HYBAKOVA, V.I.; SEREBRYANY, R.V.

Works on soil mechanics and foundation engineering published  
in 1959. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. no.5:32-3 of cover '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

(Bibliography--Soil mechanics)  
(Bibliography--Foundations)

LAKEDEMONSKIY, A.V.; KHRYAPIN, V.Ye.; SHPAGIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
retsensent; RYBAKOVA, V.I., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Solderer's handbook] Spravochnik paial'shchika. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 352 p.  
(MIRA 12:9)

(Solder and soldering)

S/077/60/005/006/002/003  
B019/B067

AUTHORS: Rybakov, V. I., Nikolayenko, A. G., Sokolov, O. A.  
TITLE: Motion picture of the movement of a body in two media  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii,  
v. 5, no. 6, 1960, 424-432

TEXT: The authors discuss the photographing technique of bodies moving from one medium into an optically different medium or of bodies whose movements produce cavitations in the medium. When studying the former type of movement the authors used reflected light, for the second type they used transmitted light. First, problems of illumination and geometrical problems are dealt with and some examples are given. To choose the proper illumination of a body in water the authors studied the light flux entering the camera by taking account of the light scattering caused by the water. They also determine the number of illuminators and their position. Furthermore, they study the influence of light refraction on the apparent size of a body in water. When photographing a body on its passage from one medium into the other the optical distortion and

Card 1/4

Motion picture of the movement ...

S/077/60/005/006/002/003  
B019/B067

the different optical densities of the media are to be taken into account in the experimental arrangement. Experimental arrangements used by the authors are discussed based on Figs. 5 and 6. The first experimental arrangement is used to study the penetration of a falling body into water, the second is used to study the rapid movement of a body in water (with the formation of cavities). In the following the authors discuss the experimental arrangements for floating up the cavities, in which two mirrors are used for observations in horizontal and vertical directions, and for the penetration of a body moving very rapidly on a ballistic trajectory from air into water. There are 12 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1959

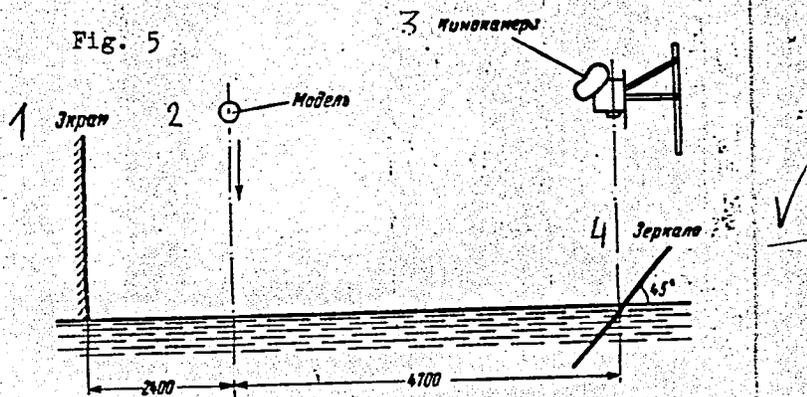
Card 2/4

Motion picture of the movement ...

S/077/60/005/006/002/003  
B019/B067

Legend to Fig. 5:  
1) Screen; 2) object  
to be studied; 3) motion  
picture camera; 4) mirror.

Fig. 5



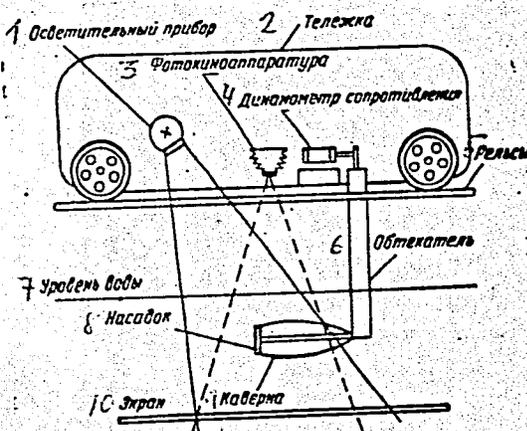
Card 3/4

Motion picture of the movement ...

S/077/60/005/006/002/003  
B019/B067

Legend to Fig. 6:

- 1) illuminator;
- 2) trolley;
- 3) motion-picture camera;
- 4) dynamometer-resistor;
- 5) rails;
- 6) fairing;
- 7) water level;
- 8) experimental object;
- 9) cavity;
- 10) screen.



Card 4/4

PATYAKINA, O.K.; RYBAKOVA, V.I.

Tissue therapy in certain laryngological diseases. Vest.oto-rin.  
17 no.1:62 Ja-P '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ucha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy - profes-  
sor A.O.Shul'ga) Chkalovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TISSUE EXTRACTS)

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

**Bolting of mixed textiles in Van-Flanderen apparatus.**  
 S. S. Frislov and V. M. Rybnikova. *Byull. Inst. Novoz. Nakh. Tekhnol. Tkh. Inst.* 1938, No. 4-5, 81-5; *Khim. Mefrat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 125(1939).—The app. is used for the treatment of crêpes from artificial silk with NaOH or with a caustic soap. The boiled and bleached textiles had high capillarity, slightly decreased strength, high ash content and a high extn. no. The app. preserves the structure of the textiles. W. R. Henn

75

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

137 AND 170 CODES

180 AND 170 CODES

137 AND 170 CODES

180 AND 170 CODES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

2ND AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

The use of lime in place of NaOH in making size. V. V. Kowalev and V. M. Rybakova. *Tekstil. Prom.* 1943, No. 4/5, 12.—A satisfactory textile size was prepared by mixing 100 kg. of rye flour with 700 l. H<sub>2</sub>O at 20-25°, heating to 40°, adding gradually 8 kg. CaO in 100 l. H<sub>2</sub>O, and, after 10-15 min., heating nearly to the b. p. M. Hosen

433-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

2ND AND 4TH ORDERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

ca

Sizing cotton warp. A. S. Stepanov, V. M. Rybakova, and V. V. Koroleva. U.S.S.R. 65,921, Feb. 28, 1946. Cotton warp is sized with an aq. soln. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$  having a modulus 1.6-2.0 and contg. a soap, paraffin, or similar emulsion. Cotton warp thus treated yields a fabric 20-30% stronger and more resistant to rubbing. M. H.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIAL INDEX

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

ca

Sizing cotton warp yarn. V. M. Rybakova, V. V. Korolev, and M. G. Shikher. U.S.S.R. 67,637, Dec. 31, 1946. Warp yarn treated with a soln. of Na silicate is additionally treated with a soln. of a metal salt which forms insol. silicates. This second soln. contains small quantities of undegraded starch or some other org. film-forming substance. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 65,921 (C.A. 41, 5323b).  
M. Houch

A18-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-2

RYBAKOVA, V. M.

①  
Degradation of starch with chloramine. V. M. Ryba-  
kova. *Tekstil. Prom.* 10, No. 1, 27-8(1950). Chloramine  
at 70-100°, oxidizes starch, decreasing the viscosity. The  
amt. of chloramine required to form a size of a given vis-  
cosity must be detd. empirically. The superior quality of a  
size thus prepd. regarding stability, thinness, and adhesive-  
ness makes the addn. of soap and glycerol unnecessary.  
Elisabeth Barabagh

RYBAKOVA, V.M.

Norms for the consumption of starch products in sizing yarn. Tekst.  
prom. no.9:26-28 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)  
(Sizing (Textile))

RYBAKOVA, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New method of distributing size across the whole width of the warp  
beam. Tekst.prom.16 no.12:27-29 D'56. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Weaving) (Sizing (Textile))

RYBAKOVA, Valentina Mikhaylovna, kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, P.P., red.;  
ZHUKOV, F.V., tekhn.red.

[Technology of sizing cotton yarn] Tekhnologiya shlikhtovaniia  
khlopchatobumazhnoi priazhi. [Ivanovo] Ivanovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,  
1957. 163 p. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Cotton sizing)

RYBAKOVA, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; NECHAYEV, A.G., inzhener.

Yarn stiffness tester. Tekst. prom. 17 no.4:41-43 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:4)  
(Yarn--Testing)



KISELEVA, S.A.; RYBAKOVA, V.Ya.

Metallography of the boundary layer in a bimetal. Sbor. trud.  
TSNIICHM no.32:114-117 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KISELEVA, S.A.; RYBAKOVA, V.Ya.

Inclusions in ShKh15 steel made in vacuum induction furnaces.  
Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:279-283 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Steel--Inclusions) (Vacuum metallurgy)

VINOGRAD, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GONCHARENKO, M.S., inzh. [deceased];  
DORONIN, V.M., inzh.; TOPILIN, V.V., inzh.; CHERNINA, B.G., inzh.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: SHEYN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSKIY, V.N.,  
inzh.; ARKHIPOVA, V.P., inzh.; LAGUNTSOVA, Ye.V., inzh.;  
KISELEVA, S.A., inzh.; RYBAKOVA, V. Ya., inzh.; BYSTRIKOVA, I.N.,  
tekhnik; BURDYUCHKINA, Ye.P., tehnik; SOLODIKHIN, I.P., tehnik.

Improving the process of making EI347 steel for bearings.  
Stal' 21 no.6:543-546 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy  
metallurgii i zavod "Elektrostal'."  
(Bearing metals)

GINBERG, A. M.; RYBAKOVA, Y. A.

"The effect of an ultrasonic field on the structure of electrolytic metal deposition."  
report presented at the Intl Symp on Ultrasonics Application, Bratislava, 6-12 Sep  
62.

ENENSHTEYN, B.S.; RYBAKOVA, Ye.V.; SKUGAREVSKAYA, O.A.

Some results of experimental research in conditions of formation of  
an electric current in the earth. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.4:  
475-478 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geofizicheskiy institut.  
(Terrestrial electricity)

RYBAKOVA, YE.V.

49-3-15/16

AUTHOR: Kirillov, F.A.

TITLE: Conference of junior research workers, engineers and aspirants of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc., U.S.S.R. (Konferentsiya mladshikh nauchnykh sotrudnikov, inzhenerov i aspirantov Instituta fiziki Zemli An SSSR.

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya"  
(Bulletin of the Ac. Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957,  
No. 3, pp. 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held on December 24-26, 1956, 21 papers were read relating to work completed in 1955 and 1956. In this report the contents of the individual papers are briefly summarised. Ye. V. Rybakova read a paper on dipole electromagnetic sounding.

SHAKHOVANOVA, D.E.; RYBAKOVA, Ye.V.

Asymptotic behavior of an electromagnetic field excited by an  
a-c dipole immersed in a stratified medium. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.  
geofiz. no.10:1509-1512 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

49-1-15/16

*Rybakova, Ye. V.*

AUTHORS: Enenshteyn, B.S. and Rybakova, Ye.V.

TITLE: ~~Some~~ Results of Electromagnetic Sounding of Geological Structures (Nekotoryye rezul'taty elektromagnitnogo zondirovaniya geologicheskikh struktur)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 1, pp.136-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some of the results are given which were obtained in electromagnetic sounding of geomagnetic structures located underneath intermediate nonconducting strata. The geoelectric structure of the points at which the investigations were carried out was determined according to the data of supporting wells and according to soundings by means of direct current carried out by various teams of Glavneftgeofizika. The soundings described in the paper were obtained in the neighbourhood of the supporting wells. The geological conditions of the point are briefly described. There are 2 graphs and 1 Russian reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc.USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth (Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziki Zemli)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.  
Card 1/1

132-58-7-6/13

AUTHORS: Enenshteyn, B.S., Ivanov, A.P., Rybakova, Ye.V.

TITLE: Method of Electromagnetic Sounding of Geological Structures  
(Metodika elektromagnitnogo zondirovaniya geologicheskikh struktur)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, <sup>24</sup>Nr 7, pp 31-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the functioning principle of the method of electromagnetic sounding of geological structures. This method, still in its initial stage, is being devised in the Institut fiziki Zemli (The Institute of Terrestrial Physics) under the leadership of A.N. Tikhonov. A short description of a generating station and of analytical and graphical calculations is given. There are 4 graphs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. (The Institute of Terrestrial Physics of the AS USSR)

1. Geophysical prospecting--Equipment    2. Electromagnetic waves  
--Applications

Card 1/1

SHAKHSUVAROV, D.N.; RYBAKOVA, Ye.V.

Applicability of representations of the far zone in electromagnetic frequency soundings. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.11:1604-1607 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. AN SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.  
(Electromagnetic prospecting)

RYBAKOVA, Ye.V.

Calculating the field of an imbedded magnetic dipole. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12:1823-1825 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AT6034451

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0148/0153

AUTHOR: Mirkin, I. L.; Rybakova, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of the growth of failure sites in nickel alloys under conditions of creep

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh splavov (Properties and application of heat resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 148-153

TOPIC TAGS: nickel base alloy, material failure, creep

ABSTRACT: The materials for the investigation were Brand NO nickel, remelted in vacuum; a single phase nickel-base solid solution (Ni + 28.6 Cr + 2.3 Al) . All the materials were tested after long term high temperature deformation under different stresses. Nickel was tested after deformation for 6, 100, 200, and 1880 hours at temperatures of 500 and 700°C; alloys I (Ni + 28.6 Cr + 2.3 Al) and II (Ni + 26.6 Cr + 3.5 Al) after deformation for 100, 600, and 1000 hours at a temperature of 700°; alloy III (a heterogeneous commercial nickel base heat resistant alloy Type EI765) after deformation for 4200 hours at a temperature of 850°C. The slides were examined under an optical microscope with magnifications up to 1350 times. The change in pore

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ACC NR: AT6034451

diameter was measured with an accuracy of 0.4 microns using an ocular micrometer. It was established that the number of pores in a unit area of the slide increases sharply with etching during the course of the first 3-5 seconds, but that with etching beyond 5 seconds, the number remains constant. The transverse pore dimension, as a function of the etching time, increases almost linearly. In pure nickel a well developed substructure was observed under all experimental conditions. Failure of all the samples occurred at the boundary. It was found that for alloy EI765, in the stress interval 6-1.44 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, the transverse pore dimension does not depend on the stress, but the number of pores increases. For all the alloys the stress  $\sigma$  and the mean distance between pores  $L$  were found to be inversely proportional. The experimental data correspond to the theory of the growth of pores during creep, due to diffusion and the formation of vacancies. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 05096-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG  
ACC NR: AP6013291 <sup>30</sup> SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0086/0086

AUTHORS: Bovkun, K. A.; Sadov, L. S.; Rabotenko, G. F.; Bardadym, A. G.;  
Rybal'chanko, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A potentiometer-integrator. <sup>160</sup> Class 42, No. 180819 [announced by  
Dnepropetrovsk Branch of the Institute of Automation (Dnepropetrovskiy filial  
instituta avtomatiki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: potentiometer, electric measuring instrument.

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a potentiometer-integrator containing an electronic potentiometer. The design provides for recording of both the current value of the parameter and its average value over a fixed time interval on a single plot. A secondary slide wire is connected to the measuring circuit of the potentiometer (see Fig. 1). The sliding arm of this secondary slide wire is connected through a kinematic coupling to a ratchet. It is also connected by a switch for periodically cutting off the sliding arm of the main slide wire at

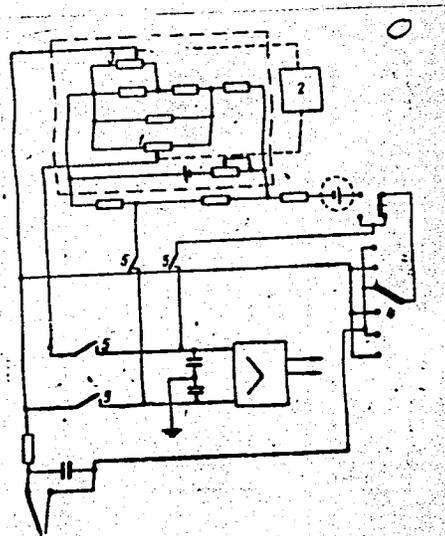
Card 1/2

UDC: 681.14

L 05096-67

ACC NR: AP6013291

Fig. 1. 1 - secondary slide wire;  
2 - kinematic coupling with the ratchet;  
3 - main slide wire; 4 - switch;  
5 - relay contacts



the reference position by short-circuiting the amplifier input. In this way the sliding arm of the secondary slide wire is periodically shifted to the value proportional to the position of the sliding arm of the main slide wire. In doing this the summation and storage of the average value of the input parameter is accomplished. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar64 vmb

ACC NR: AT7003263 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/66/000/263/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, A. A.; Tron', A. S.; Rybal'chenko, N. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production of nickel-copper composite material by vacuum rolling

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 263, 1966. Mashiny i tekhnologiya obrabotki metallov davleniyem (Machinery and technology of metal working by pressure), 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: composite material, nickel copper composite material, composite material rolling, vacuum pack rolling, composite material bond strength, composite material rolling technology.

ABSTRACT: M-1 grade copper and 99.99%-pure nickel sheets, 10 mm thick, vacuum annealed at 700 and 900C, respectively, were slowly cooled, assembled into 20 x 40 x 100 mm packets, pack rolled in a vacuum of up to  $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Hg at 750-1050C with a 5-52% reduction, and investigated to determine the effect of the rolling temperature, depth of vacuum, and degree of reduction on the bond strength and microstructure. The highest bond strength, 24-25.5 Kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, was observed in

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ACC NR: AT7003263

composite sheets rolled with a 30% reduction in a vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mm Hg at 1050—950C and a packed width-to-height ratio of 1:2. The surface finish of the joined sheets had no effect on the bond strength of the composite metal. The bond strength was also practically unaffected by annealing at 400—600C, but slightly decreased to 22—23 Kg/mm<sup>2</sup> with annealing at 800—1000C. The metal near the interface had a finer grain structure than the base metal. No transition zone was observed at the interface of composite specimens in the as-rolled condition, but the specimens annealed at 900C for 24 hr had a 25—40 $\mu$  thick intermediate layer, probably of a solid solution of copper in nickel. This indicated that the diffusion of copper into nickel was a predominant process in the rolling and annealing of composite metal. Further experiments showed that composite parts can be obtained by one-pass hot rolling of composite blanks in vacuum followed by rolling the blanks into finished parts in the air. The copper-nickel and nickel-copper composite metal, pack rolled at 950C in a vacuum of  $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Hg with a 15—25% reduction per pass and subsequently rolled in the air at room temperature, had a bond strength of 22—24 Kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The nickel-copper-nickel and nickel-copper foils, 0.2—0.4 mm thick, satisfied all requirements for metal composites used in the radioelectronic industry. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2

L 08340-67 EMP(m)/EMP(v)/EMP(t)/ETI/EMP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW/JG  
ACC NR: AR6033105 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/007/D009/D010

AUTHOR: Smirnov, V. S.; Tron', A. S.; Aleksandrov, A. A.;  
Rybal'chenko, N. D. //

TITLE: Producing bimetals by hot rolling in vacuum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7D70

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, no. 260, 1965, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, hot rolling, plastic deformation, bimetal welding

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of an investigation of the effect of reduction values, the ratio of thicknesses in a packet, and the purity of treatment of welding surfaces on the weld strength of Me during plastic deformation in vacuum. The results of metallographic examination of the transition zone are also given. The investigations were carried out on pairs of Me: steel 3—Cu, steel 3—Ti, steel 3—1Kh18N9T, Mo—Ni, and Mo—Cu. To ensure strong welds deformation of 5--10% is sufficient. With increased reduction of the packet, the weld strength grows. In changing the ratio of thickness of layers of individual Me in a bimetal packet, the weld strength decreases with increased thickness of the layer of more plastic Me. At the boundary of Me contact in a bimetal, obtained

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UDC: 621.771.014.2

L 08340-67

ACC NR: AR6033105

by hot rolling in vacuum, a transition zone is produced as a result of diffusional processes. The thickness of the zone depends on the temperature of rolling, the value of reduction of the packet, the purity of mechanical treatment of welded surfaces, and on the subsequent metal heat treating. N. Yudina. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2 not

ACC NR: AP7002844

SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/012/0078/0081

AUTHOR: Amonenko, V.M.; Tron', A.S.; Mukhin, V.V.; Rybal'chenko, N.D.; Kovaleva, Ye.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Production and properties of vacuum-hot rolled metal composites

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1966, 78-81

TOPIC TAGS: composite metal, hot rolling, ~~composite metal hot rolling~~, vacuum hot rolling, ~~composite bond strength~~, molybdenum niobium composite, steel titanium composite, *metal bonding, sheet metal, stainless steel, annealing, mechanical property*

ABSTRACT: Packs consisting of two dissimilar metal plates 10 mm-thick, 20 mm wide, and 100 mm long were vacuum rolled from vacuum-arc melted ingots of Cu, Ni, Ti, Nb, St.3 steel and 1Kh18N9T stainless steel under various conditions. The bond strength of all composites was found to increase with increasing reductions and deeper vacuum and, in the case of metals which form solid solutions (Cu-Ni, Mo-Ti, Mo-Nb and others), with increasing rolling temperature. In the case of metals which form brittle eutectics, or chemical compounds (Ti-steel) which lower the bond strength, satisfactory bond strength can be produced only by rolling at temperatures

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UDC: 669-419.4:621.771

ACC NR: AP7002844

below that of the formation of the eutectics or chemical compounds. The deeper vacuum is especially important in rolling composites from titanium, niobium and other chemically active metals. For example, Mo-Nb composite rolled with a 30% reduction at 1200C in a vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ — $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mm Hg had a bond strength of 5—8 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> compared with 32 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the strength of composite rolled in a vacuum of  $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Hg, other conditions being the same. No visual changes were observed in the interface structure of Mo-Nb, Cr-W, Cr-Mo, Cu-Ni and other composites of metals which form solid solutions. But at the interface of joined Ti-Mo, Cu-steel, Ti-1Kh18N9T steel, and other composites of metals which form a eutectic or chemical compound (e.g., Ti-Fe, Nb-Ni), a transition zone formed whose thickness depended on the temperature and reduction of rolling. In all these composites, annealing brought about the formation of transition zone and the growth of the existing ones, which was associated with the interdiffusion of contacting metals. [MS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001  
ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

IKONNIKOV, V.V., professor; RYBAL'CHENKO, R., redaktor; DENISOVA, O.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Currency and credit in the U.S.S.R.] Denezhnoe obrashchenie i  
kredit SSSR. Izd. 2-o, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1954.  
458 p. (MLA 8:2)  
(Money) (Finance)

KRYLOV, V.; KUTYREV, S., redaktor; RYBAL'CHENKO, R., redaktor; LEBKUNOV, A.  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Analyzing accounts of industrial associations] Analiz otcheta  
promyshlennogo ob'edinenia. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1955. 84 p.

(MIRA 9:3)

(Accounting) (Russia--Industry--Organization, control,  
etc.)

L 40056-66 ENT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JW/JD

ACC NR: AP6025942

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/007/0076/0083

AUTHOR: Chaporova, I. N.; Rybal'chenko, R. V.; Vrzheshch, Ye, Ya.

48  
47  
B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov)

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of  $(\overset{27}{Ti}, \overset{27}{W}, \overset{27}{Cr})C$  carbides <sub>27</sub>

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1966, 76-83

TOPIC TAGS: ~~sintered carbide~~, <sup>sintering</sup> titanium carbide, tungsten carbide, chromium carbide, ~~carbide structure~~, ~~carbide property~~

ABSTRACT: The effect of adding up to 25% Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> on the properties of (Ti, W)C carbide with a constant TiC:WC ratio of 35:65, was investigated. The initial (Ti, W, Cr)C carbides were synthesized from TiO<sub>2</sub> + WC + Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + C powders in hydrogen at temperatures from 2573 K for pure TiO<sub>2</sub> + WC to 1923 K for carbide with 25% Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>. The carbide powders were compacted and sintered in vacuum at 2073—2123 K. The porosity of sintered compacts did not exceed 0.2%. An x-ray diffraction analysis<sup>A</sup> revealed that all the alloys have a solid-solution structure with an fcc lattice. With increasing Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> content oxidation resistance sharply increased. The respective weight loss of (TiW)C carbide and carbide containing 20% Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> was 72 and 3.6% of the original weight in 10 hr at 1270 K. At 20% Cr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, the resistivity increased by 60%, Young's modulus dropped from 37 to 33 n/m<sup>2</sup> · 10<sup>10</sup>. With increasing temperature from

Card 1/2

L 40056-66

ACC NR: AP6025942

290 to 1070 K hardness decreased from about 2500 to 750—800  $n/m^2 \cdot 10^7$  regardless of composition. The coefficient of thermal expansion, bend strength, and contact angle in wetting with Co in vacuum showed little or no change. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables. 27 [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:

5053

Card 212 *gd*

L 43751-66 EWT(m)/T  
ACC NR: AP6023403 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/66/000/002/0055/0060

AUTHOR: Gumenny, N. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Rybal'chenko, V. V.  
(Engineer)

ORG: Kiev Technological Institute of the Light Industry (Kievskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Selection of an abrasive for wear testing of shoe fabrics

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 2, 1966, 55-60

TOPIC TAGS: footgear, wear material, abrasive test

ABSTRACT: This investigation was performed to select a satisfactory abrasive for testing the wear resistance of shoe fabrics. The following abrasives were used: corundum, polyamide fiber brushes, a fiber-base artificial leather stitched with capron threads and impregnated with polyvinyl chloride resin, shoe granitol (a substitute leather), and fleshside split of cowhide. Shoe lining fabrics 158 and twill ticking 912 were subjected to wear. At least 20 specimens were tested by each abrasive. The speed of rotation of the test wheel was 200 rpm, air pressure in the system was 270 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, and a constant tension on the fabric of 0.5 kgf was maintained. The results of the experiment were analyzed statistically. It was

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L 43751-66

ACC NR: AP6023403

found that shoe granitol and the split best duplicate wearing under actual service conditions, have a negligible change of the abrasive surface during wear of the fabrics, and provide good reproducibility of test results with a small error. Furthermore, these abrasive materials are readily accessible and inexpensive. The best abraaive material was the split since it satisfied the demands made on abrasive materials with respect to all parameters. This abrasive material is a waste product of the leather industry. The other abrasive materials did not produce a natural character of wear of shoe fabrics, although with respect to other parameters (rate of wear, reproducibility of test results, and value of the error) corundum and polyamide brushes are acceptable. Docent N. N. Pozhidayev supervized the investigation of wear of materials. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 29Sep65/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 mjs

RYBAKOVA, Ye.V.; SHAKHSUWAROV, D.N.

Resolving power of the magnetotelluric sounding method. Izv. AN SSSR  
Fiz. zem. no.5:94-100 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

L 35840-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6015344

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/005/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Vaynberger, G. Ya. (Engineer); Vasil'yev, Yu. K. (Candidate of technical sciences); Karpenko, B. K. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kabkov, G. Ya. (Engineer); Larchenko, V. I. (Engineer); Rybal'chenko, Yu. I. (Engineer) <sup>u.1</sup> B

ORG: none

TITLE: Stepping motors <sup>g</sup>

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 5, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: stepping motor, micromotor, servomotor / RShD gear stepping servomotor, EShD stepping servomotor <sup>24</sup> <sub>10</sub> <sup>24</sup>

ABSTRACT: A very brief description is supplied of (1) RShD reactive-rotor gear stepping motor intended for smaller steps and higher speeds and (2) EShD

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.13 - 133.4

L. 35ShC-66

ACC NR: AP6015344

permanent-magnet-rotor two-stator stepping motor intended for larger steps, higher torques, and quick response. They were developed in the Kiev Institute of Automatics. An RShD-10-FD-IV motor is intended for operation at a fixed frequency of  $100 \pm 2$  cps; it is equipped with an electromagnetic detent and a damper. Technical characteristics of eight RShD and five EShD types are tabulated. The RShD types have: maximum static torque, 140-4500 g·cm; maximum operating speed, 100-3500 steps per sec; power consumption, 13-300 w. The EShD types have: maximum static torque, 1000-18000 g·cm; maximum operating speed, 500-1600 steps per sec; power consumption, 250-1000 w. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

*rw*  
Card 2/2

SOV/49-59-10-3/19

AUTHORS: Tikhonov, A. N., Shakhshvarov, D. N., and Rybakova, Ye. V.

TITLE: On the Resolving Power of <sup>✓</sup>Electromagnetic Sounding in the Presence of Intermediate Non-conductive Layers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya 1959, Nr 10, pp 1455-1459 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the case of alternating electromagnetic fields the presence of a non-conductive layer does not act as a barrier and therefore such fields permit in principle investigation of screened formations. Only a certain range of frequencies can be considered in this case, i.e. the amplitude and phase characteristics of the magnetic and electric components should be determined according to their properties. This can be explained by Fig 1, where curve 1 is calculated for a four-layer cross section with the following parameters:  $h_2 = h_1/64$

$h_3 = h_1, h_4 = \infty; \rho_2 = \infty, \rho_3 = \rho_1, \rho_4 = \infty.$

This curve is similar to that for a two-layer cross-section, but the thickness of the second layer is equal to that of the top one:  $h_1 = h_2 = h_3,$

Card 1/3



SOV/49-59-10-3/19

On the Resolving Power of Electromagnetic Sounding in the Presence of Intermediate Non-conductive Layers

$h_4 = \infty$ ;  $\rho_2 = \infty$ ,  $\rho_3 = \rho_1$ ,  $\rho_4 = \infty$ . Curve 3 corresponds to a layer of the thickness  $h_1$  placed on an insulator. In all these three cases  $r/h_1 = 8$  ( $r$  - distance between receiving and transmitting dipoles). It can be seen that a suitable range of frequencies should be chosen so that  $-0.1 < \lg \lambda_1/r < 0.3$  ( $\lambda_1$  - wavelength in top layer). If, for instance,  $\rho_1 = 10$  ohms and  $r = 10$  km, then this range will be  $0.25 < f < 1h$ . This is illustrated in Fig 2 which gives the phase-frequency curves corresponding to Fig 1. Fig 3 shows the amplitudes in relation to the distance  $r$  for a given frequency, where the curves 1 and 2 correspond to Fig 1, and the curve 3 - three-layer cross section with  $h_2 = h_1/64$ ,  $h_3 = \infty$ ;  $\rho_2 = \infty$ ,  $\rho_3 = \rho_1$ .

Card 2/3 The frequency curves of the amplitude  $E_x$  are illustrated



SOV/49-59-10-3/19

On The Resolving Power of Electromagnetic Sounding in the Presence  
of Intermediate Non-conductive Layers

in Figs 4 and 5. There are 8 figures and 1 Soviet  
reference.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Academy of Sciences USSR. Institute of Physics of the  
Earth)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958



Card 3/3

SOV/49-59-10-8/19

AUTHORS: Enenshteyn, B. S., Skugarevskaya, O. A., and Rybakova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Some Data on the Sounding by a Method of Electric Current Generated in the Ground,

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya 1959, Nr 10, pp 1486-1491 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus and the method of its application is described. The design of a receiving station is illustrated in Fig 1. It consists of a DC amplifier 1 (Fig 2), a cathode-ray oscillograph 2, whose screen is photographed during the setting up of a tension  $\Delta V$  in the receiver, and a pulse generator 3 (Fig 3). The measurements were carried out "in situ" and the curves of resistivity as a function of time,  $\tilde{\rho}_k(t)$ , were determined (Figs 4 to 6). The analysis of the curves showed that by this method a quantitative data of the geo-electric properties in a given cross-section can be determined. This method can be very economical if a fast plotting of graphs can be accomplished with the help of an electric computing machine. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet references. 

Card 1/2

SOV/49-59-10-8/19

Some Data on the Sounding by a Method of Electric Current  
Generated in the Ground

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli  
(Academy of Sciences USSR. Institute of Physics of  
the Earth)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1958



Card 2/2

SOV/49-59-8-14/27

AUTHORS: Tikhonov, A.N., Shakhshvarov, D. N. and Rybakova, Ye.V.TITLE: An Attempt to Distinguish the Equivalent Layers by Means of an Alternating Electric Field ✓PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 1202-1205 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The known method of a vertical electric sounding by means of direct current cannot be applied for determining, for example, a two-layer cross-section for

$$S = \frac{h_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{h_2}{\rho_2} = \text{const}$$

as illustrated in Fig 1. However, a method can be considered when  $u_i = \rho_i / \rho_1$  ( $\rho_i$  - specific resistance) and an alternating current is applied. Fig 2 illustrates the  $\rho_k$  curves 1 and 2 of the equivalent cross-section, where the curve 3 representing DC is also included. The frequencies for both curves are shown in Fig 3 and the phase of the electric field  $E$  for the layers 1 and 2 is shown in Fig 4 ( $r^x = 11 \text{ km}$ ). The phase of sounding ✓

Card 1/2

SOV/49-59-8-14/27

An Attempt to Distinguish the Equivalent Layers by Means of an Alternating Electric Field

frequency for different distances is shown in Fig 5, while Fig 6 gives the amplitude  $\bar{B}_z$  ( $r = 11$  km) and Fig 7 shows the magnetic component  $\bar{B}_y$  ( $r = 11$  km). These curves indicate that a displacement of the electromagnetic field can be applied for the determination of layers equivalent to the DC method. The method described can also be used in a multi-layered cross-section.

There are 7 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac.Sc., USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

Card 2/2

RYBAKOVA, YE. V.

SOV/49-59-11-16/28

AUTHORS: Tikhonov, A. N., Shakhshvarov, D. N., and Rybakova, Ye. V.

TITLE: On the Properties of an Electromagnetic Field Generated by the Dipole in a Layer on an Insulator

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk, SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 1670-1672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The vertical components  $B_z$  of the magnetic field are considered in relation to the electric field generated by a dipole. The amplitude curves derived from Eq (1) are shown in Fig 1 where  $|B_z|$  - non-dimensional amplitude,  $\mu$  - magnetic permeability,  $I$  - current,  $r$  - distance between electrodes,  $\lambda$  - wavelength in top layer,  $h$  - thickness of layer. The analysis of data can be done on squared paper, then the magnitude  $\bar{B}$ , ie the vertical displacement, can be calculated from Eq (2). The magnitude of horizontal displacement  $\Delta$  can be expressed as Eq (3), where  $S = \mu h$  - effective conductivity. The magnitude of  $S$  can be determined from Eq (7) (Fig 2). The thickness  $h$  can be found from Eq (10) (Fig 3). The phase curve is shown in Fig 4, for which the thickness  $h$  can be

Card 1/2

SOV/49-59-11-16/28

On the Properties of an Electromagnetic Field Generated by the  
Dipole in a Layer on an Insulator

determined for the conductivity calculated from  $E_0$  (3).  
Thus the parameters of a layer can be defined from  
both the amplitudinal and phase curves. There are 4  
figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of  
Earth)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1958 ✓

Card 2/2

L 40059-66 EWI(m)/I/EWP(w)/EWP(L)/ETI IJP(c) JD  
ACC NR: AP6016585 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/005/0017/0020

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I. L.; Rybakova, Yu. A.; Yudin, A. A.

ORG: TsNIITMASH

TITLE: Some regularities of the development of sources of failure in creep conditions 34  
B

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1966, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: creep mechanism, copper, nickel alloy, material failure / M1 copper, KhN7OVMYuT nickel alloy

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of generation and the kinetics of growth of sources of failure in creep conditions are investigated. This study is related to the presence and growth of voids in the material. Materials used in the study were M1 copper and two nickel alloys, one of which was a single-phase nickel-aluminum hard mixture, and the other was alloy KhN7OVMYuT with a heterogeneous structure. The specimens were prepared by thermal process and were subjected to tensile testing at temperatures of 700, 750, and 850C for periods of 500, 1000, 4000, and 10 000 hours for the nickel-bearing alloys; the copper specimens were stretched at 390, 450, and 500C for 4 hours following annealing at 520C. Microsections of the materials were studied to measure pore growth. It was noted that

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{N}} = A \approx \text{const.}$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.172.224.3.226

L 40059-66

ACC NR: AP6016585

where  $\sigma$  is the applied stress, and N is the number of pores in a  $1 \text{ mm}^2$  cross section. Plots are given showing the variation of the number of pores vs stress for several temperature-time conditions. It is concluded that it is possible that the parameter  $\gamma$  in Zhurkov's formulas is an effective indicator of critical pore concentration; however, sufficient experimental data are still lacking. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 *gd*

LOMONOSOV, S.A.; RYBAKOVA, Yu.A.; PODCHAYNOVA, V.N.; BEDNYAGINA, N.P.

Extraction separation of thallium using 1,5-dibenzimidazolyformazans.  
Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.9:1062-1066 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskly inatitut imeni Kirova, Sverdlovsk.

ACCESSION NR: AT4017655

S/0000/63/000/000/0075/0082

AUTHOR: Ginberg, A. M. (Moscow); Rybakova, Yu. A. (Moscow); Fedotova, N. Yu. (Moscow)

TITLE: The structure of nickel plates precipitated in an ultrasonic field and the possibility of obtaining bright sediment

SOURCE: Vses. sovesh. po teor. i prak. bles. gal'. Vilnius, 1962. Teor. i prak. ples. gal' (Theory and practice of bright electroplating), osnovny\*ye materialy\*, 1963, 75-82

TOPIC TAGS: sediment, ultrasonic field, plating, nickel plate, nickel plating, nickel plate structure

ABSTRACT: There are different points of view in the literature on the growth of crystals in electrolytes under the simultaneous influence of ultrasonic waves. A. Roll (Z. Metallkunde, 41, Nr 11, 238 (1950)) writes that silver grains become coarse. Fr. A. Levi (Ricerca scient., 19, 887 (1949)) showed that silver precipitated in an ultrasonic field becomes finer. The present authors explain this phenomenon by the difference in electrolyte content, current and temperature, and the intensity of the ultrasonic waves. Their investigation showed that electro-  
lysis of nickel in an ultrasonic field with currents allowable for the given  
Card 1/3

51"

ACCESSION NR: AT4017655

electrolyte leads to an enlargement of the structure. The use of an ultrasonic field when the current density is above the maximum allowable value leads to the formation of fine crystals. It is assumed that the effect of the ultrasonic field during nickel plating is connected with action of the sound on the secondary processes at the cathode, namely the formation and dispersion of nickel hydroxide (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jul63

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017655

ENCLOSURE: 01



Effect of adding  $Ni(OH)_2$  on cathode polarization in nickel electrolyte (deposited in an ultrasonic field).

1 - with addition; 1' - without addition

Card 3/3

RYBAKOVA, Yu. S., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Physical-chemical investigation of candies containing nuts". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Tech Inst of the Food Industry), 150 copies (KI, No 24, 1959, 140)

NAZAROVA, V.I.; RYBAKOVA, Yu.S.

Examining the structure of a praline-type candy mass. Izv.  
vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.2:134-135 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlen-  
nosti.

(Confectionery)

(Photomicrography)

VIASOVA, Z.A.; RYBAKOVA, Yu.V.

Numerical implementation of the method of differences for a  
nonlinear one-dimensional variational problem. Trudy Mat.  
Inst. 84:50-59 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RYBAKOVA, Z.B.

Public libraries. Gor.khoz.Msk. 37 no.10:32-36 0 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Starshiy inspektor otdela kul'turno-prosvetitel'noy raboty Upravleniya kul'tury Iсполnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo gorodskogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.



SMIRNOVA, K. A., kand tekhn nauk; RYBAKOVA, Z. S., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik

Ceramic cores for modeling oil-bearing layers. Trudy NIISTroiker-  
amiki no. 19:36-42 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

SMIRNOVA, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinsipala uchastiye RYBAKOVA, Z.S.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Sound-absorbing porous ceramic material. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki  
no.16:132-148 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Acoustical materials)  
(Ceramic materials)

RYBAKOVSKIY, N.I.; MOERMAN, L.A.

Potentiated anesthesia in urology. Urologiia 24 no.5:42-46 S-0 '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.M. Lyakhovitskiy) Ukrain-  
skogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(URINARY TRACT surg.)  
(HIBERNATION, artificial)

RYBAKOW, G.

RYBAKOW, G. Organization of the assembly line; rapid construction. Tr. from the Russian. p. 349. Vol. 27, no. 10, Oct. 1955. PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEML) IC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

STRONSKI, Igancy; RYBAKOW, Wladimir N.

The ion-exchange method of separating indium, tin, and antimony radioisotopes and the preparation of carrier-free  $^{113m}\text{In}$  and  $^{125}\text{Sb}$ . Chem anal 4 no.5/6:877-881 '59. (KEAI 9:9)

1. Osrodek Fizyki Jadrowej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow-Bronowice. i Zjednoczony Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Laboratorium Zagadnien Jadrowych, Dubna (ZSRR)  
(Ion exchange) (Indium) (Tin)  
(Antimony) (Radioisotopes)

STRONSKI, Ignacy; RYBAKOW, Wladimir N.

The ion-exchange method of dividing radioisotopes of tellurium, antimony and tin. Roczniki chemii 33 no.4/5:1177-1181 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jądowej Instytutu Badań Jądowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków-Bronowice i Laboratorium Zagadnień Jądowych Zjednoczonego Instytutu Badań Jądowych, Dubna (ZSRR)  
(Radioisotopes) (Tellurium) (Antimony)  
(Tin) (Ion exchange)

RYBAKOW, W.

Treatment of viscous fibers.

p. 140  
Vol. 8, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1954  
PRZEMYSŁ WŁOKIENNICZY  
Lodz

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2  
Feb. 1956

Rybakow, L.

Purification and applications of Polish peppermint oil. CH  
Z. Rybakow and St. Malinowski. Prace Glownego Inst.  
Przemyslu Rolnego i Spozyczego 3, No. 2, 18-24(1953).  
Phys. and chem. properties of Polish peppermint oil were  
deterd. by fractional distn. of compds. such as acids, alcs.,  
ketones, hydrocarbons, etc.; each of these compds. was then  
analyzed individually. The analysis showed the presence  
of *d*- and *l*-menthol in the alc. fraction; a mixt. of *d*- and  
*l*-menthone in the ketone fraction; and the presence of *d*-  
isomenthone which is probably the product of inversion of  
*l*-menthone. Cineole has been found in the hydrocarbon  
fraction; pulegone was not present. The sepn. of men-  
thol from the peppermint oil can be carried out by freezing  
the fraction contg. menthol. The purification of the oil  
can be carried out by steam or vacuum distn. The final prod-  
uct was of good quality and could be applied to food and  
cosmetic products.  
Richard Ehrlich

2 may

10

RYBAKOW, Z.

"Obtaining geraniol and citral from linalool," *Przemysł Rolny i Spożywczy*,  
Warszawa, Vol 8, No 5, May 1954, p. 182.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

Rybakow, Zdzisława

POL

Citral and geraniol from [Polish] coriander oil. <sup>Stanisław</sup>  
 Rybakow and Zdzisława Rybakow (Zakład Aromatów GIPRIŚ, Warsaw). <sup>Prace Chemiczne Inst. Przemysłu Spożywczego 4, No. 3, 50-9(1954)(English summary).</sup>  
 Coriander oil was subjected to fractional dist., and the 92-3° fraction, practically pure linalool (I), was used to synthesize citral (II) and geraniol (III). The highest yields (59.8%) of II were obtained; if I was oxidized with a mixt. of 0.8 part H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 1 part Na<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (IV) for 3 hrs. at 48°, in a reaction mixt. contg. 340% of the stoichiometrically needed IV and 130% of the required H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the mixt. having 4% free acid. All other ratios, concs, temps., etc., led to lower yields. Other oxidation agents furnished lower yields. Catalytic dehydrogenation of I was unsuccessful; ZnSO<sub>4</sub> and CdSO<sub>4</sub> were used as catalysts. III could not be prepd. from I by direct rearrangement, for which purpose many catalysts were tried. If I was treated with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> + Ac<sub>2</sub>O and a catalyst (Cu salts and others), 50% linalyl acetate was obtained, but geranyl acetate was obtained in traces only. Up to 70% III was obtained by reducing 200 g. I in 300 g. anhyd. iso-PrOH with 25 g. Al isopropoxide for 4.5 hrs. at 82-8°. The unreacted I could be recovered by fractional distn.  
 Werner Jacobson

2 mg

AP 82

S/081/62/000/001/025/067  
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Gruda, Ilona, Rybakow, Zdzisława

TITLE: A study of compounds opaque to X rays.  
III. 4,6 (?) - diiodo-3-amino cinnamic acidPERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 196,  
abstract 1Zh111 (Roczn. chem., v. 35, no. 1, 1961, 345-347)

TEXT: By iodization of  $3\text{-NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH=CHCOOH}$  (I)  $4,6(?)\text{-I}_2\text{-3-NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH=CHCOOH}$  (II) is obtained. When ingested, it makes possible the X ray examination of gall bladder. To 0.025 moles of I, m. p.  $183 - 184^\circ\text{C}$ , in 200 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 18 ml conc. HCl at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 hr, 15g iodine chloride in 32 ml of dil. HCl (1 : 1) are added. The mixture is heated for 3 hrs at  $80 - 90^\circ$ , saturated with  $\text{SO}_2$  gas and a 90.8% yield on II,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{I}_2\text{NO}_2$  is obtained, m. p.  $229 - 231^\circ\text{C}$  (from dil. alcohol); the acetyl derivative (III),  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{I}_2\text{NO}_3$ , m. p.  $292 - 293^\circ\text{C}$  (from glacial acetic acid). To 2 g of III in 50 ml water

Card 1/2

A study of compounds ...

S/081/62/000/001/025/067  
B151/B101

at  $-20^{\circ}$ , a solution of 1.8 g  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in 50 ml water is added. The filtrate is acidified with HCl and 0.25 g of what appears to be 4,6-I<sub>2</sub>-3-  
-CH<sub>3</sub>CONHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>COOH, m. p. 270 - 272°C is obtained. Commun. 2 see RZhKhim. 1961, 4Zh172. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/081/62/000/023/033/120  
B166/B101

AUTHORS: Rybakow, Zdzisława, Gruda, Ilona

TITLE: Study of X-ray opaque compounds. IV. On iodine derivatives of hydroxy- $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -disubstituted acrylic acids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 251, abstract 23Zh119 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 27-32 [Pol.; summaries in Russ. and Eng.]).

TEXT: Iodization of  $m\text{-HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH=CRCOOH}$  (Ia-c; everywhere (a) R = H, (b) R = CH<sub>3</sub>, (c) R = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) was studied. It was shown that (a) leads to a mixture of diiodo- and triiodo-derivative of Ia which could not be separated, (b) to the formation of  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -(2,4,6-triiodo-3-hydroxyphenyl)-acrylic (II) and (c) to that of  $\alpha$ -ethyl- $\beta$ -(2,4,6-triiodo-3-hydroxyphenyl)-acrylic acids (III). Condensation of 3-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CHO with (CH<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>3</sub>COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>COC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub> followed by oxidation gives  $m\text{-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH=CRCOOH}$  which were reduced to  $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH=CRCOOH}$  (IVa-c). Ia-c

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Study of X-ray opaque compounds...

were produced by decomposing the diazonium salts from IVa-c. To a suspension of 0.17 moles IVa HCl salt in 220 ml water and 26 ml HCl (acid) is added drop by drop ( $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) a solution of 13 g  $\text{NaNO}_2$  in 50 ml water, this is stirred for 1 hr and poured out into 1.2l hot water, whereupon Ia,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$ , is extracted with ether, yield 46.8%, m.p.  $194-195^{\circ}\text{C}$  (from water). In the same way Ib,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$ , is obtained from 0.05 moles IVb, yield 92.1%, m.p.  $138.5-140.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (from water). A mixture of 0.1 moles IVb, 40 ml HCl (acid) and 500 ml water is heated until a solution forms, this is poured out onto ice, a solution of 7 g  $\text{NaNO}_2$  in 35 ml water is added drop by drop ( $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) over 30 min, it is then stirred for 2 hrs at  $0-3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and poured out into 4 l hot water, giving Ic,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$ , yield 77.4%, m.p.  $136-138.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (from water). To a solution of 0.05 moles Ib and 10 g NaOH in 40 ml water is added drop by drop a solution of 37.6 g  $\text{I}_2$  and 37.6 g KI in 200 ml water, to this are added 2.8 g NaOH in 75 ml water, after 24 hrs  $\text{SO}_2$  is bubbled through and it is acidified with HCl (acid), producing II,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{I}_3$ .

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Study of X-ray opaque compounds...

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yield 86%, m.p. 192-193.5°C (from aqueous acetone). In the same way reacting 0.05 moles I in 37.4 g I<sub>2</sub> gives III, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>I<sub>3</sub>, yield 93.1%, m.p. 195-200°C (decomposition; from aqueous acetone). Data from X-ray tests and an investigation into the toxicity of II and III are given. All melting points are corrected. For communication III see RZhKhim, 1962, 1Zh111. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

RYBAKOW, Zdzislaw; GRUDA, Ilona

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with atelectasis, bronchoscopy in)

(ATELECTASIS, in infant and child,  
in tuberc., bronchoscopy in)

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(TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODES, in inf. & child.  
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dr. med. J. Stryjecki. Ordynator: dr. med. W. Pulko. Adres:  
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(LOEFFLER'S SYNDROME, in inf. & child  
with fasciolopsis (Pol))  
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